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Business Notices.

GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up. is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905 W-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 526,179 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements) than during the same period of 1904.

> TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New Mork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Torpedo boats continue to search for the Kniez Potemkine, according to dispatches from Odessa; before leaving Kustenji the mu-tineers issued a proclamation declaring war on all Russian ships which refused to join them; a new plot to seize the Georgi Pobledonosetz was reported frustrated. —— A general political strike has been proclaimed in St. Petersburg for Thursday; over twenty-five thousand men are already out and there have been a number of iashes with police

leveland to attend the funeral of Secretary The plans for the funeral of John Hay, at Cleveland to-day, provide for simple services in the chapel in the cemetery where the burial is to be made. —— Forest fires are the burial is to be made. —— Forest fires are sweeping through British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon territory, cutting off telegraph communication between many points. —— Benismin Root entered the home of Wallace Buttler, at Winsted, Conn., discharged a revolver at him, and cloped with Buttler's wife for the second time. —— The Secretary of Agriculture has caused, 1,200 suits to be begun against railway companies for violations of the statute requiring livestock in transit to be unloaded once in twenty-eight hours for food and water and allowed out of cars at least five hours. —— A dispatch from New-Haven stated that the Mayor's order prohibiting the sale or use of certain classes of fireworks was a pronounced success. —— Eight convicts escaped from the federal penitentiary on McNeill's Island, Wash., in two small boats, —— A lighted cigar stub thrown into a basket of fireworks clear stub thrown into a basket of fireworks ed a store in New-Britain, Conn.

CITY.—Three persons were killed and over two hundred were injured in the Fourth of July celebration in the city.——Between 9:45 p. m. Menday and 8:30 p. m. Tuesday there were forty-one alarms of fire.——At the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration a letter from Alton B. Parker was read.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Occasional showers. The temperature yester-day: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 66.

We desire to remind our readers who are be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE WAR ON "GRAFT."

The conviction of John H. Mitchell, United States Senator from Oregon, on the charge of accepting attorney's fees for work done before the federal departments is another step toward the enforcement of clearer ideas of public duty and public trust. Mr. Mitchell was found guilty of profiting, through moneys paid to the law firm of which he was a member, from services which, as a Senator, he was debarred from performing for any client. He seems to have been fully aware that the law forbade his practising before the departments, for, according to the testimony given at the trial in Portland, he endeavored to conceal his culpability by tinkering with the firm's account books will regret in him one whose resthetic percepand by rewriting a partnership agreement with | tions were peculiarly fine and potent. He knew his associates. But the temptation to turn his the old masters and loved them; no one was influence as a Senator to private advantage was too much for him, and for the sake of a few easily earned fees he violated his oath as a Senator and took the chance of public disgrace and punishment under the federal stat-

The Oregon Senator made the mistake of supposing that the laws against petty "grafting" in the public service were a dead letter and would remain so. He probably thought that he would never be called to account for abusing his privileges as a public man and seizing the opportunities offered him to pocket questionable-and even clearly illegal-profits. He was unable to realize the true character of the trust committed to him or to appreciate the obligations he owed to the State which had bonored him by electing him five times to the United States Senate. Before his colleagues he could tearfully protest that his tenderest ensibilities were outraged by the suspicion that he could do-or had done-anything inconsistent with the highest standards of official and personal integrity. But behind their backs he was trafficking in his office and selling his name and influence to any clients who were willing to bid for them.

Many instances of this same laxity of view and practice have come to light in the last few years. Another United States Senator was recently tried and convicted on the charge of the contrary, Mr. Balfour is said to be raising practising for fees before the Postoffice Depart- what is probably the most controversial issue ment. His conviction was set aside by the Supreme Court on technical grounds, and new In the famous Bristow report on the role played by Congressmen in manipulating leases, allow- ter of a century ago. ances, trarefers and promotions in the postal service more obliquities of vision were exposed explicitly forbidden by federal law. The legisther or not the conceptions of public duty

this State in certain of these transactions unfit tial equality of constituential representation. the middle of the street instead. With a little him to wear the judicial ermine. But public sentiment has been intensely aroused at these manifestations of the "grafting" spirit in public life, as it has been aroused by similar phases in the Equitable insurance scandal. We are beginning to insist on more rigorous and inflexible ideals for both public and private business and to listen with little tolerance to the excuse that offenders-whether they have managed to keep within the limits of the law or have actually overstepped them-have only followed "general custom." "Graft" in public life and private life is recognized to-day as the most destructive force against which the political and social order has to war, and American opinion is setting itself to the task of rooting out "graft" and the "grafters." The process may be a long and hard one. Yet it has begun, and every verdict like that given at Portland on Monday will help materially toward a final victory.

JOHN HAY AS A MAN OF LETTERS. The character of John Hay as a man of letters owed much to the fact that he was also a man of the world. He took literature as he took life-with a light touch; and, if his books have the vitality of works written only when the author has something to say, they have likewise the quality which comes of saying it in the right way. It was "Omar" Fitz Gerald, we believe, who defined taste as the feminine of genius. There was nothing feminine about John Hay, but he had the kind of taste that the English man of letters had in mind-the taste which acts as an all-pervading element, holding a man's ideas in solution, clarifying them, putting them in the best order, and, in short, raising them to a higher power. It is customary when speaking of Mr. Hay's poetry to begin with "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludso," and some of his critics have been content to go no further. As a matter of fact, those clever ballads, whether written in good faith or in amiable parody of Bret Harte, are not to be taken as expressing their author's essential gift in verse. His true measure is given by those numerous pieces in which he set forth the meditations and impressions of a serious lyrist, using the metaphors and diction of a profoundly selfpossessed and polished man of the world.

He was wont to underestimate the value of his verse. No doubt he knew that he was not one of the immortals, and, with his unfailing sense of humor, he would have been the first to protest against excessive laudation. It is, perhaps, worth noting that when his elder daughter published her first volume of poems he wrote to a friend declaring that he had never himself done anything so good. But one has only to glance through his collected poems to see at once how far he was from sharing any of the weaknesses of the minor poet. Imagination is there, with shrewd insight into human life; also there is the gravity of a thoughtful man, tempered by the wit of an experienced connoisseur in emotion, and everywhere you recognize the poise, the instinctive skill, of a writer who may not have been inspired, but who could not for the life of him make a poetical line prosaic. He had the poet's clairvoyance for the right motive, the craftsman's flair for the right word. To be dull, to be sentimental, to be slipshod or affected, was no more possible to him than to be heavy in conversation or blundering in diplomacy.

In prose as in poetry he stood for clear thinking and finished execution. Possibly the monumental life of Lincoln which he wrote with Mr. Nicolay has more historical weight than literary charm, but one would scarcely expect an official narrative of the sort to disclose the more personal traits of an author, even if he were writing it alone, and the main point in regard to the great blography is that it is strong where works of such scale are apt to be weak. It is accurate, dispassionate, orderly and compact, and it is sustained throughout upon the high level a rival of his star colt. Mr. Keene has owned of its theme. "Castillan Days," written long and run several of the choicest animals that before, and, by comparison, in an infinitely less serious vein, does more to show Mr. Hay's hall, Domino and Commando may be mentioned mettle as an author. The book was written when he was attached to our legation in Spain. aiready well seasoned in public affairs, but still the poet and eager onlooker at the pageant of life, studying all things from politics to pictures with sympathy and humor, with understanding and with the critical sense. Mr. Hay's is amazingly smooth and admirable, his con later fame as a statesman may turn "Castilian Days" into a classic. People will read it for his sake who have never been particularly interested in the subject. But discerning readers long since gave it an honorable place on their shelves, because, in addition to its delightful style. In these vivid chapters you have John Hay the man of letters in his best estate. He is support.

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In the support of endurance and of wonderful speed. He acts well at the post, breaks swiftly and is at his full pace in a wonderfully short time. Moreover, he is amazingly rapid from the first stride to the last in a contest at any distance. We must hall him as the undoubted champion of America, and a champion superior to earlier the contest and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, and down like the stick"—But, "Up like a rocket, when the post of states is my pick.

The rocket we wait in the darkness and hush, "Up like a rocket about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will shelves, because, in addition to its delightful man of letters in his best estate. He is suave, sparkling, deftly descriptive, full of luminous comment on men and things, giving his whole soul to the matter in hand, and yet, for all his high spirits and his ease, never neglecting to use the file, never ceasing to write like an artist and a gentleman. If any interesting book, written with literary distinction, is a classic, then 'Castilian Days" deserves the title.

Mr. Hay was not at any time committed to the career of a man of letters in the strict sense of the phrase. His poetry and his prose were written as time and the occasion brought them out, to illustrate one phase or another of a richly varied life. But men of letters will feel in his death the loss of one who, adorning whatever he touched, adorned their craft; and in The Tribune, if anywhere, the force of this reflection comes home. Some of the best writing he ever put to his credit was done for the editorial columns of this journal, writing which contributed much to maintain the tradition of scholarly comment on current events. The events have passed, but the example of his satire, his wisdom and his brilliance endures. Artists also quicker than he in responding to the appeal of what was best in modern art; and to listen to his talk amid the paintings and drawings with which he surrounded himself was to find equal profit and pleasure. He shared with his lifelong friend, the late Clarence King, a special knowledge of the Spanish school. It is good to know that a year or so ago he sat to Augustus St. Gaudens for a bust which has happily been completed. This bronze, ultimately destined for the State Department at Washington, will be in more senses than one a fitting memorial. It is a faithful portrait and it is a masterly work of art. John Hay deserved such commemoration, for he was himself an artist in temperament and in achievement.

PARLIAMENTARY EQUALIZATION. British political prophets are doubly disappointed. For the last year and more there have been at least fortnightly predictions of a speedily enforced dissolution of Parliament, probably through a fall of the Ministry. But the Ministry has not fallen and Parliament has not been dissolved, but seems likely, as we have frequently observed in these columns, to endure to the end of its constitutional term. If so, the prophets have said, it must be by carefully avoiding controversial questions. But now, on conceivable in the politics of the United Kingdom and what will in all likelihood produce the proceedings will have to be taken against him. most tempestuous scenes known at St. Stephen's since the days of Gladstonian coercion, a quar-

The suggestion that Parliamentary repre sentation should be equalized has often been -though for the most part in transactions not | made, but until now there has been no practical proposal to that end. Of the need of it, for jusbeture at Albany is now engaged in deciding tice' sake, there would seem to be no doubt. pipe like the one in question is not only un-The British legislative system, in the House of which governed a former Congressman from Commons, is theoretically based upon substan- situation would be worse if the thing stood in

In practice gross inequality prevails, both between members of the kingdom as integral wholes and among individual constituencies. It is with the former phase of the matter that, according to current reports, Mr. Balfour proposes to deal; perhaps also with the latter, though that, being by far the less sensational and controversial, is not so likely to command atten-

tion in news reports. It is expected that he will move for an equalizing of representation so that the average size of constituencies will be the same in Great Britain and Ireland. How unequal they now are a few figures will demonstrate. England and Wales have 33,763,434 inhabitants, 5,643,170 electors and 495 members of the House of Commons; Scotland has 4,627,656 inhabitants, 724,-820 electors and 72 members, and Ireland has 4,398,462 inhabitants, 698,712 electors and 103 members. Thus England and Wales have one representative for 68,208 inhabitants or 11,400 or 10,066 electors, while Ireland has one for only 42,703 inhabitants or 6,783 electors. Thus British constituencies have, on the average, 52 per cent more inhabitants and 58 per cent more electors than Irish constituencies. That is the gross inequality which it is proposed to correct by reducing the Irish representation from 103 to 72 and increasing the English from 465 to 496, leaving the Welsh and Scotch unchanged. Then Ireland and Scotland, with nearly the same populations, will have the same numerical representations, and all parts of the United Kingdom will approximate reasonably to the general average of one member to 63,865 inhabitants and 10,547 electors.

The question of equalization among constituencies seems also pressing. The average number of electors in English constituencies is 11,439. But Barnsley has 18,264 and Boston only 3,692. In Gateshead there are 17,951 and in Grantham only 3,224. Hull has 19,137 and King's Lynn only 3,555. In Wales the average is 10,795, but Cardiff has 26,144 and Flint only 3,600. The average in Scotland is 10,066, but Midlothian has 15,020 and Buteshire 3,485; Partick has 19,036, and Wick only 2,767. Ireland has an average of 6,783, but in East Belfast there are 15,761 and in Galway City only 2,264; in Dublin County North there are 13,579, while in Kilkenny City there are only 1,489. Such contrasts are not so bad as were those of the "rotten borough" days before the Reform bill, but they show how much is still to be desired for equality of representation. The whole matter is one of the domestic politics of the United Kingdom, in which outsiders have no direct concern, but the widespread discussion in this country of the inequality between Northern and Southern Congress constituencies will cause Americans to watch with keen interest the British attempt at solution of a similar problem.

KING OF THE TURF.

The Coney Island Jockey Club ended one of the most successful and brilliant meetings in its history with a magnificent attendance and sport of high class yesterday. There was an absence of the sudden thunderstorm which so frequently occurs on Independence Day, and all things were in unison for holiday amusement. In spite of the fact that this season the bookmakers have been in check, the multitude at the track and the interest were exceptional, and the exciting battles were fought with rare energy and interest. But the most striking feature of the afternoon was the magnificent triumph of James R. Keene's superb colt Sysonby, in the Realization

This son of Melton out of Optime is undoubtedly a runner of the highest class, worthy to rank with the finest animals that ever appeared on an American course. Lord Rosebery captured the English Derby this season with Cicero. He may well congratulate himself on his good fortune in that Sysonby was not in England as ever went to the post in famous struggles. Foxamong them. He has been represented in the most important stakes on both sides of the Atlantic, and his Cap and Bells captured the Eng-'ish Oaks; but he is inclined to believe at present that Sysonby is the best runner he ever owned. The colt's action is faultless, his stride

aspirants. His dead heat with Race King in the Metropolitan Handicap at Belmont Park this year brought no credit to Shaw, who had the mount. He should have outrun Race King by many lengths. After his brilliant triumphs since that time it is now only just to hail Sysonby as the King of the Turf.

SUBWAY VENTILATION.

By degrees the Interborough company is coming to display common sense in its attempts to improve the air in the subway. From the first it ought to have been obvious that stirring up the atmosphere would do little good. Such a process could not reduce the temperature nor remove the foul odors which make underground travel in New-York so unpleasant. What is needed is a complete change of air, wrought either by suction or by forcing in a supply from outside. How far the engineers of the subway have been hampered hitherto by considerations of economy it is impossible to say. Perhaps they foresaw the failure of their first ventures. At any rate, they now give signs of having hit upon the correct principle, and that fact encourages the hope that they will apply it in such a manner as to make it effective.

It is only fair to recognize that the task presented here in New-York is more complicated than that of ventilating a tunnel which has openings in it only at the ends. It is much easier to establish a movement of air for long distances where there is a continuous conduit than where many holes must be taken into consideration. The air which is drawn out of the subway by a rotary fan introduced into its roof will be replaced by a flow down the station stairways from the street above. Unless the apparatus for effecting the exhaust be placed with special reference to the sources of supply little benefit will be derived. We have in mind a good illustration of the case. There is a restaurant in town that has rotary fans at its extreme rear and front. One sucks and the other expels. When co-operating they do good work. A current of air is kept moving through the building in a fairly refreshing manner. If for any reason the rear fan is stopped and the one in front is kept running, the latter continues to create a partial vacuum immediately back of it, and the deficiency is made good through the front door, which is not more than fifteen foot from the fan Execution.—(Punch. freshing manner. If for any reason the rear fan more than fifteen feet from the fan. Except near the entrance stagnation prevails. Obviously, then, the suction applied to the subway should operate at points midway between stations, or as far as possible from the channels by which fresh air can enter. Place the exhaust fans too near the stairways and there will be extensive sections of the subway which will not be ventilated at all.

In the experiment now being made at the City Hall station it has been thought necessary to effect the discharge vertically through a metal cylinder rising several feet above the sidewalk. Where no other arrangement is practicable this one might possibly be tolerated, but it is objectionable in more ways than one. A huge sightly, but an obstruction to traffic also. The

ingenuity, however, it ought to be possible to avoid having the outlet in either place. If room enough can be found between the roof of the subway and the pavement above it, the outlet should be bent over and led sideways to an adjacent building or to a park.

Even after the problem of ventilation is solved other changes will be needed in the subway to romote the comfort of the public. As an experiment, it might be wise to run a few of the cars with cross seats which have been operated on the elevated roads and note the comment which is evoked. Until the plan of painting the pillars of the subway gray was adopted riding in an open car would have been more trying to the eyes than it was with the closed cars originally. Possibly ne annoyance would be experienced now. At any rate, it is worth inquiring how far it is practicable to go in this direction. If the type of car referred to did not prove popular in the subway some approach to it would electors; Scotland has one for 64,273 inhabitants doubtless meet with favor. Within the last month or two a few cars have been seen there the ends of which have been altered so as to allow a freer circulation.. The numbers on the cars themselves suggest the probability that old rolling stock has been modified in the company's own repair shops. However that may be, they offer a hint of improvement which is worth following up.

> The world will stand uncovered to-day as John Hay is laid to rest.

The Philadelphia oarsmen did the country great credit at Henley yesterday, and seem to have a good chance of winning the Grand Challenge Cup to-day, though the Leanders are always dangerous.

Guanajuato, which has just suffered terribly from a cloudburst, possesses a peculiar interest for electrical engineers. For the operation of machinery in the adjacent mines electricity is brought to that city over a transmission line which for a short time was unique in one respect. A pressure of sixty thousand volts was used on it from the very outset, and it is probable that when its service began it was the only line in America of which that could be said. On two or three other lines an equally high voltage is now employed.

Ex-Judge Parker, in a letter read at the Tammany Hall celebration, urged "the divorce of business and politics." No Tammany Hall celebration is complete without its harmless joke.

Professor Hodge, of Clark University, recommends the extermination of cats on the ground that the felines are the chief enemy of bird life. The suggestion comes at an opportune time for favorable reception, owing to the fact that the nocturnal season of feline concerts is now at its height.

All sorts of records are broken in this year of grace. Does anybody remember another Fourth of July like yesterday-cool, fresh, fair and growing finer every hour?

The higher the station the greater the fall. Oregon can now condole with Kansas,

Field Marshal Oyama is doubtless guite ready for an armistice, but while he is waiting for one to be proclaimed he keeps right on doing military business at the old stand.

The first victim of yesterday's burning of powder in this city was a Russian. Will Russia's hard luck ever end?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A well known veterinary who has been travelling about the country says that the question most monly asked him in rural neighborhoods concerned making horses blind. He was astonished when it was first asked. His business had always been to save, not destroy, the animal's sight. It seems, he says, that the automobile has created a demand for sightless horses. A dealer told him that people are becoming afraid to ride behind horses, so frequently are they frightened by reckessly driven, record breaking motor cars. veterinarian could not or would not suggest any humane way of destroying the horses' sight,

UP LIKE A ROCKET.

The rocket! It hurries with marvellous swirls, Bombarding the gloom with the missiles it hurls—S-w-i-s-s-h!
And all of us wonder in watching its flight
To see its outflingings of purple and white
That laugh at the dimmer display of the night.
It heads for a goal inconcelvably far;
It drives with a might that will bend for no bar;
It seems to cry "Room!" to each quivering star!

The rocket! Spilled wine from the bowl of night's Cup—
A cascade of glory, it reaches up, up!
S-w-i-s-s-s-h!
And then, when its mark it has gallantly gains We shout at the gilttering colorings rained That leave all the dark iridescently stained. Then, soft as a whisper, the colorings die—Again all the mystery creeps through the sky. The hour of the rocket has swiftly gone by.

"Up like a rocket"—But glory comes quick.

Let me be a rocket. Who cares for the stick?

—(W. D. Nesbit, in The Reader Magazine.

A school of duelling has been opened in Paris. The object of the course of study is to teach men how to take part in deadly combat without getting hurt.

"You seem to forget that I married you out of a shop." "And haven't I proved a bargain?"—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Kansas teacher had been flatly contradicted by one of her pupils.

teacher?" she asked, and then turned to her pupils and said: "What does it mean when anybody contradicts you?" The red headed boy in the back part of the room promptly replied, "Why, it means that it's up to you."

Made to Order.—A small girl was taken violently ill from an overindulgence in unripe fruit. Her mother telephone for the nearest doctor, whose telephone number proved to be surprisingly appropriate to the occasion, "eight-one-two-Green,"—(Lippincott's Magazine.

A woman has just been presented with the freedom of Edinburgh in recognition of her public services. She is Miss Flora Cleft Stevenson, LL D., whose work as chairman of the school board of the city has attracted great attention. Stevenson has been admitted a burgess and guild brother in testimony of deep regard for her character and worth in the city and connection with philanthropic and benevolent institutions and in recognition of the eminent services she has rendered to the cause of education. Because of the honor conferred on Miss Stevenson all the Edinburgh schools were closed on the day the resolution was adopted.

THANATOS ATHANATOS. Deathless Death.

At eve, when the brief wintry day is sped.

I muse beside my fire's faint flickering glare Conscious of wrinkling face and whitening hair-Of those who, dying young, inherited The immoftal youthfulness of the early dead.

I think of Raphael's grand-seigneurial nir; Of Shelley and Keats, with laurels fresh and fair ining unwithered on each sacred head; And soldier boys who snatched death's starry prize.

With sweet life radiant in their fearless eyes, The dreams of love upon their beardless lips, Bartering dull age for immortality: emories hold in Death's unyielding fee

The youth that thrilled them to the anger tips. -(The Century Magazine.

About People and Jocial Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

To-day will witness the breaking up of all the house parties that were organized for the cele-bration of the Fourth, and the return to town of many of those who had left the city for the holiday. Newport, Southampton, Lenox, Tuxedo and, in fact, all the out of town resorts, as well as the country clubs and yacht clubs, seem to have been gay yesterday.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who were the guests of Mrs. Robert Goelet on the Nahma in her cruise along the Norwegian coast and afterward at Kiel, are now in London, on their way home, and will arrive here in about ten days, going immediately to Newport for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who have been spending the Fourth at Lenox with Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, will go to-day to Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont are still at their place at Hempstead, but will leave it next week for Newport.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman announces her intention of giving a large dinner dance next month at her villa, in Shepard-ave., Newport, for the debut of her twin daughters, Miss Mildred and Miss Irene Sherman. Another debutante of the Newport sea-son will be Miss Katherine Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, who are now on their way home.

Mrs. Richard Lounsbery and Miss Edith Lounsbery will sail for New-York from Europe on

The Corman Ambassador and Baroness Speck von Sternburg have arrived in town from Washington, and will sail to-morrow for Germany on a three months' leave of absence.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Wenonah Wetmore to Arthur L. Devens, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lithgow Devens, of Boston Miss Wetmore is a daughter of Mrs. James W. Markoe by her former marriage to William B Wetmore, and until now has made her home with her mother and stepfather, Dr. James W. Markoe,

AT TUXEDO PARK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 4.-Independence Day ras a fête day at Tuxedo among the society set Nearly all of those who came out over Sunday remained over, and in addition a large crowd came out to-day to enjoy the celebration. The usual field sports were held, which were witnessed by a enable gathering, and many large luncheons were given at the clubhouse and among the cottagers. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who arrived last week from abroad, entertained a party of twenty. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carhart and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster were among those giving

In the evening there were social functions in nearly every cottage, and after dinner all assembled at the clubhouse to witness the grand dis-play of fireworks and enjoy the open air concert.

Among those who entertained parties at dinner at their cottages were Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge and Mr. and Mrs. William Kent. Among the dinners given at the club were those of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Loomis Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, jr., A. D. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, jr., W. M. Rode-wald, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers, William Elliott and James A. Benedict.

SOCIETY NOTES FROM NEWPORT. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Newport, R. I., July 4.-The hot weather did not prevent a general celebration of the Fourth of July by society people in Newport, and it was a most busy day in the cottage colony of any this season. There were numerous social functions, begirning early in the morning and lasting well into the night, which gave the society folk little time for their usual outdoor sports. The big event of the day was the reception given by Mrs. James P. Kernechan at her villa, Sea View, where all society gathered and passed a most pleasant afternoon. Mrs. Kernochan was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. James L. Kernochan. During the afternoon there was a vaudeville show on the lawn, artists being engaged by Mrs. Kernochan from Freebody Park for the entertainment of her guests. The entertainers were the Two Pucks and the World's Comedy Four, Adams and Mack, and 's Comedy Four, Adams and Mack, and -Cimaron. There was music by two orchestras. It was the most successful entertainment | and Mrs. E. N. Prentice, Brooklyn.

ever given by Mrs. Kernechan. In the morning Mrs. Kernechan gave a large dinner, which was followed by a display of fireworks. The Newport Clambake Club also gathered at their "shanty" for the first bake of the season. Center Hitchcock, the president of the club, presiding. This was a most enjoyable affair, and fol-

lowing the bake there were sports.

Other events of a social nature were a children party given by Mrs. Woodbury Kane, a inneneed by Mrs. R. I. Gammell at Gooseberry Island and dinners this evening by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William R. Hunter, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Charles F. Hoff-man, Mrs. Charles M. Bull, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. S. E. Huntington. From the dinners many of the guests went to the fireworks parties which were given by a number of the cottagers, the largest being those given by Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. Mrs. G. M. Hutton and Mrs. Joseph Harriman. There was also a reception this afternoon at the torpedo station, at which there was a large gathering of army and navy officers and their families.

Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a large dinner this vening for young people, which was followed by a dance and a display of fireworks.

There were numerous entertainments on board the various yachts in the harbor, which this evenng were illuminated for the occasion.

Registered at the Casino to-day were R. N. Bulkley, T. Sturgis, jr., Alfred Craven Paimer and

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will return to Oakland farm for the remainder of the season on Thursday next.

AMONG THE BERKSHIRES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., July 4.—Perfect Fourth of July

weather greeted Lenox holiday guests. The day

was warm, but at all times the heat was to pered by a refreshing breeze from the hills. Mrs. John E. Alexandre's garden party at 5 o'clock this afternoon was the largest event of the day. Mra. Alexandre received for General and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb and Miss Carrie Webb, her parents and her sister, of New-York. Mrs. Alexandre wore beautiful Parisian costume, and was assisted in recelving by Mr. Alexandre and Miss Webb. Their guests were greeted in the Italian garden at Springlawn, which was thrown open for the first time. little rivulet, bridged by rustic structures and shaded by the high art of forestry and horticulture, made a fine setting for the gathering. Luncheon was served from a marquee, and during the recep tion there was a display of grotesque daylight fireworks. Among those at the garden party were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Baron and Baroness von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, Baron von Gickra, Count Zichy, Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, the Rev. and Mrs. Richard L. Howells, Miss Adele Kneeland, J. Bowers Lee, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. Frank K. Stur gis, Mrs. F. C. Grugan, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. F. C. Schermerhorn, Richard Goodman, Miss Good-man and Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure.

At Elm Court, William D. Sloane's country place, here were sports both morning and after In the morning a baseball team from F. Augustus Schermerhorn's estate defeated the Elm Court team, captained by Malcolm Stone. In the afternoon Lenox and Pittsfield cricket teams played a league match on the lawn for Mr. and Mrs. Sloane's guests. There was a programme of running races for the employes of the Elm Court estate. Among those who watched the sports were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK-Twombly, Miss Ruth Twombly, J. Bowers Lee, Mrs. Eliot F. Shepard, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and Miss Webb.

Bishop A. W. Knight, of Cuba, and Mr. and Mrs. Pelix Lamond are guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Haven in Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Brown Caldwell, of Savannah, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell in Stock-

bridge over the Fourth. Dr. Lowell Mason, of Boston, a well known emposer, is a guest at Red Lion Inn.

Dr. Charles McBurney won the annual Fourth of July golf handleap at Stockbridge and David r. Dana won the annual trophy offered at Lenox. A party of Consolidated Railroad officials whom C. E. Brooker, of New-Haven, is entertaining at

Hotel Aspinwall has been augmented by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hotchkiss and Mr. and Mrs. R. Swan sey, of New-Haven. Arrivals at Curtis Hotel include Clarence

Martin, Samuel A. Blatchford, Miss Helen DeP. or New-York: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gloste

MANY FRESH AIR PARTIES.

Nearly 200 Children Will Leave Today on Tribune Trips.

Four parties of children, under the auspices of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, will leave the Grand Central Station to-day for different sections of this State. The four companies and escorts will num-ber 183. The majority of these children will be received in private families.

At 10:20 a. m. one party will start for Schened tady and another will leave on the same train for Utica. The Schenectady company, numbering twenty-two children, will be entertained at a cottage near Schenectady, which is conducted through the liberality of citizens. A party of the same size will be sent every two weeks during the summer.
All the children will come from the Church of Sea and Land, of this city. The fresh air work in Schenectady has progressed rapidly. Last year the city entertained fifty children, and this year the number will be increased to a hundred.

The party for Utica, which leaves on the same train, will be composed of ninety-three children and escorts. All these go to private families in the vicinity of Utica. Many of the little girls who will go to Utica to-day have been guests for two or three seasons in the same families. The Tribune Fresh Air Fund has received a number of letters from contributors asking for the same children entertained in the past. This shows that the hosts enjoy entertaining the children as much as the children enjoy life in the country. An hour later the first party for the Benaway

Home, at Claverack, N. Y., leaves the Grand Cen tral Station. Four parties, each numbering twentyfour girls, will be received at this home during the summer. The Benaway Home is supported by the people of Claverack and Hudson. Forty-four children will leave at 9:30 p. m. for

Mchawk, N. Y. Half of this number will be re-ceived in private families and the remainder will live at a camp which has been pitched on the fair Miss Sweezey, who has been a missionary on the West Side for many years, was seen by a Tribune

representative yesterday. At present she is work-

to Binghamton. She said: "Many of my children have never been in the country, and do not know anything about it. They livesin the poorest of homes. The families, of six or eight, live in one big and one little room, and the large room is generally used by the father as a workshop. The men make the plaster images which are sold on the streets. As soon as the children are told that they can go to the country the hair is clipped in the 'Buster Brown' style

This is done in order that they may be able to pass the physical examination. "One child, who lives in a basement, has a father who is a drunkard, and the poor mother has to

support the family. The child fell down three flights of stairs the other day and was taken to the hospital. She had learned that she was to go with a party, and one of the first things she said when she regained consciousness was: 'Will I be able to go to the country?" The children live for the visit to the country, and begin to make preparations months ahead of time. It seems strange

arations months ahead of time. It seems strange to me that the parents put such confidence in the Settlement workers, but they do."

One story was told by Miss Sweezey which shows that sometimes the good done by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund is not apparent for many years. The following story is true:

"Some fifteen years ago a Bohemian girl was sent to the western part of New-York by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund. She was adopted by the family where she visited, and after a few years lost all traces of her family. About ten years later she found that her older sister was living

near Lake Cayuga. The younger girl learned the following story about her sister:

"When a child she had been sent to a town on Lake Cayuga, where she was the guest of a family for the summer. The girl returned to this city at the close of the summer and was forced to go to work. She lived in a portion of the city where the morals are low, and, while she was only a young girl, she went wrong. She went from had to worse and was on the verge of committing suicide when she happened to remember the people who entertained her in the country when a child. She wrote to them, explaining her condition, and soon received a reply to come and visit the family. The people treated her kindly, and she is now married, has a family and is respected by all the people of the town. I know the story sounds like fiction, but nevertheless, it is entirely true."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS "In memory of Lucis, New-Haven, Conn."......
fortimer L. Schiff.....

T. P. Wilkinson. Cash at Grand Central Station, June 30.

"In memoriam Mrs. Edmund Titue"

"In memoriam Mrs. Edmund Titue"

"A Thanksgiving'

X. X.

Previously acknowledged. 4,347.07 Total, July 4, 1905 .\$4,605 57 Remittances, preferably by check, express order or postoffice meney order, should be drawn to the order of and addressed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New-York City.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR SEES PRESIDENT. Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 4.-Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, was the only caller upon President Roosevelt to-day, prior to the latter's departure for Cleveland to attend the funeral of Secretary Hay. Basen von Sternburg, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. Roose-velt, took luncheon with him, and returned to New-York in company with him on the special train on which the President started for Cleveland. The Ambassador came to Oyster Bay merely to pay his respects to the President on the eve of his departure for Germany. He will sall on July 6, and will be absent probably for several weeks. The President and Ambassador von Sternburg dis-cussed among other things the peace negotiations pending between Russia and Japan. While the Ambassador was reticent regarding the situation, he expressed himself as satisfied that peace in the Far East now was in sight.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Mrs. Louise McCreery.
Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Cham-Judge and Mrs. S. D. Schmucker.

Those who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wil-Mare Klaw, Mrs. Mary Beardman, Mr. and Mrs. Al Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewi-

Mr. and Mrs. David Spere. PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S CIGAR.

From London Tit-Bits.

From London Tit-Bits.

The late Professor Huxley, during one of his lecturing tours, was once invited to take the chair at an anti-tobacco meeting. He consented, and received a hearty reception from a large gathering. In his speech at the opening of the meeting, says the writer of some biographical reminiscences. Huxley related a personal incident. He was visiting a friend with whom he had animated discussions on a recent scientific discovery in which they were both deeply interested.

"However, there was one point on which we differed," continued the professor. "My friend was a great smoker, while I detested tobacco in any form. (Great applause.)

"After dinner we usually retired to his smady, but, finding myself once nearly suffocated with my friend's cigar smoke I expostubled. Thereupon, pushing the cigars before me. I said:

"Take one yourself, it's the best remedy."

"As I knew I couldn't induce him to give up his, I reluctantly took a cigar and smoked it. And since that time, ladies and gentlemen, nothing of earth could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to the could induce me (renewed applause) to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to term to the could induce me (renewed applause) to the could induce me (renewed